

Singular Structure in 4D Simplicial Gravity

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Abstract

We show that the phase transition previously observed in dynamical triangulation models of quantum gravity can be understood as being due to the creation of a *singular* link. The transition between singular and non-singular geometries as the gravitational coupling is varied appears to be first order.

Dynamical triangulations (DT) furnish a powerful approach to the problem of defining and studying a non-perturbative theory of quantum gravity. Simply put, the functional integral over (euclidean) four-geometries is defined as some scaling limit of a sum over abstract simplicial manifolds. In two dimensions this approach has been very successful [1]. In addition to the calculation of gravitationally dressed anomalous dimensions, the DT approach, being discrete, allows for the use of non-perturbative methods such as computer simulation. In two dimensions this has yielded new results; the measurement of fractal dimensions characterizing the quantum geometry [2], power law behavior of matter field correlators on geodesic paths [3] and insight into the problem of formulating a renormalization group for quantum gravity [4].

The observation of a two phase structure for the four dimensional models was noticed early on [5]. This led to the speculation that a continuum theory of gravity could be constructed by taking an appropriate scaling limit near the phase transition. However, in [6], evidence was presented that the transition was *discontinuous*. Such a scenario would rule out arguably the simplest possibility – that a continuum theory could be obtained by tuning the theory to some critical (gravitational) coupling.

Independent of these issues it was noted in [7] that the crumpled phase of this model possessed a singular structure – that the sum over triangulations was dominated by those with a single link common to a very large number of four-simplices. The endpoints of this link, termed singular vertices, were shared by a number of

four-simplices which diverged linearly with the total triangulation volume¹.

In this note we have studied how this singular structure changes as the gravitational coupling is varied. We find evidence that the transition is driven by the creation of singular vertices as the coupling is lowered, singular vertices being absent in the branched polymer (large coupling) phase. We support our observations by appealing to a mean-field argument due to Bialas et al [9].

The model we have investigated is defined by the grand canonical partition function

$$Z_{GC} = \sum_T e^{-\kappa_4 N_4 + \kappa_0 N_0} \quad (1)$$

The coupling κ_0 plays the role of an (inverse) bare gravitational constant conjugate to a discrete analog of the integrated curvature – the number of vertices N_0 . In practice we use κ_4 (the bare cosmological constant) to fix the volume (number of four-simplices N_4) and consider a canonical partition function

$$Z_C(\kappa_0, V) = \sum_{T_V} e^{\kappa_0 N_0} \quad (2)$$

The class of triangulations T_V with volume V is further restricted to be those with the global topology of the four-sphere together with a local manifold constraint – that the vicinity of any point should be homeomorphic to a four-ball.

We use a Monte Carlo algorithm, described in [10], to sample the dominant contributions to Z_C . Fig. 1 shows a plot of the local volume of the most singular vertex $\langle \omega_0 \rangle$ (i.e the number of simplices sharing that vertex) against coupling κ_0 for lattices with volume $8K$, $16K$ and $32K$.

Deep in the crumpled phase it is clear that $\langle \omega_0 \rangle$ scales linearly with system size as expected. For sufficiently large coupling κ_0 it is small, the ratio $\langle \omega_0 \rangle / V$ approaching zero as $V \rightarrow \infty$. The behavior of ω_0 for intermediate coupling is somewhat complex – on the $8K$ lattice it falls rather slowly for $\kappa_0 < 1$, kinks for $\kappa_0 \sim 1$, falls more rapidly until $\kappa_0 \sim 1.8$ and then plateaus until $\kappa_0 \sim 2$. We will call the regime from $\kappa_0 \sim 1$ to $\kappa_0 \sim 2$ the *mixed region*. For couplings larger than this $\langle \omega_0 \rangle$ rapidly approaches its asymptotic value. A similar picture is seen at $16K$ – the volume ω_0 falls slowly up to $\kappa_0 \sim 2$ after which it falls quickly to a small plateau for $\kappa_0 \sim 2.2$. For couplings larger than this the value of ω_0 quickly approaches its limiting value. Thus the behavior is similar to the $8K$ data except that the mixed region is now much smaller. The arrow on the plot indicates the approximate position of the usual phase transition as revealed by measurements of the vertex susceptibility $\frac{1}{V} (\langle N_0^2 \rangle - \langle N_0 \rangle^2)$ for large volumes. It appears that the rightmost boundary of the mixed region coincides with the phase transition. At $32K$ the mixed region has narrowed to the point where it can no longer be resolved

¹Singular vertices were first noticed in [8]

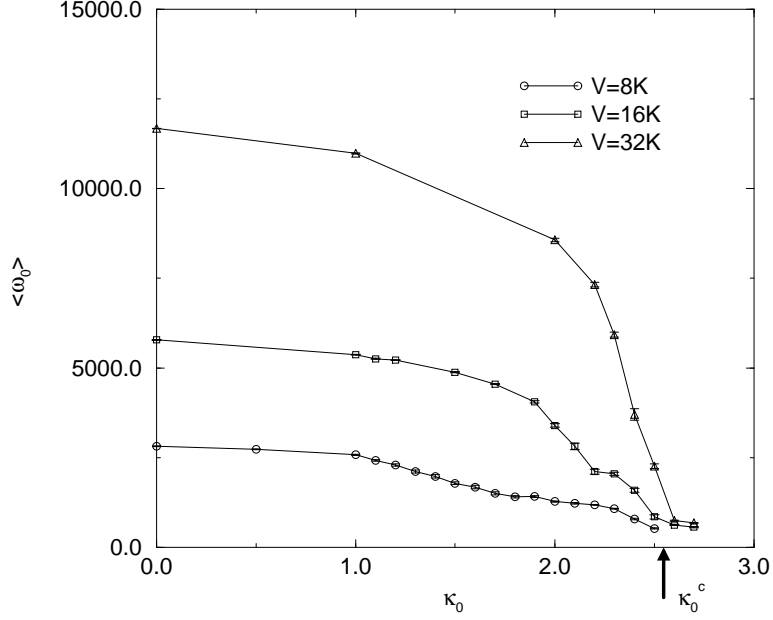


Figure 1: Singular vertex volume vs κ_0

and the data is best interpolated with a curve that undergoes a rapid variation in its gradient close to the phase transition.

Further insight can be gained by looking at the fluctuations in this local volume $\chi_0 = \frac{1}{V} (\langle \omega_0^2 \rangle - \langle \omega_0 \rangle^2)$. In Fig. 2 it is clear that the data for small volume lies on a curve with two peaks – corresponding to the boundaries of the mixed region. These peaks appear to merge on the phase transition point as the volume is increased. For 32K these two peaks have already coalesced into one.

The explanation for these finite size effects can be understood by plotting the maximal link local volume $\langle \omega_1 \rangle$ (fig. 3). The left edge of the mixed region $\kappa_0^1(V)$ matches an abrupt change in $\langle \omega_1 \rangle$ as κ_0 is increased - indeed by looking in detail at the triangulations we find for couplings κ_0 in the mixed region the link between the singular vertices has broken – there is no identifiable singular link - merely a gas of a variable number of remnant singular vertices (one, two or more vertices with large local volumes). The rightmost boundary of the mixed region $\kappa_0^2(V)$ then corresponds to the final disappearance of the remaining singular vertices. This conclusion is strengthened by looking at the conjugate susceptibility $\chi_1 = \frac{1}{V} (\langle \omega_1^2 \rangle - \langle \omega_1 \rangle^2)$ (fig. 4). The peak associated with the breakup of the singular link appears to merge with the peak associated with the disappearance of singular vertices as the volume gets larger.

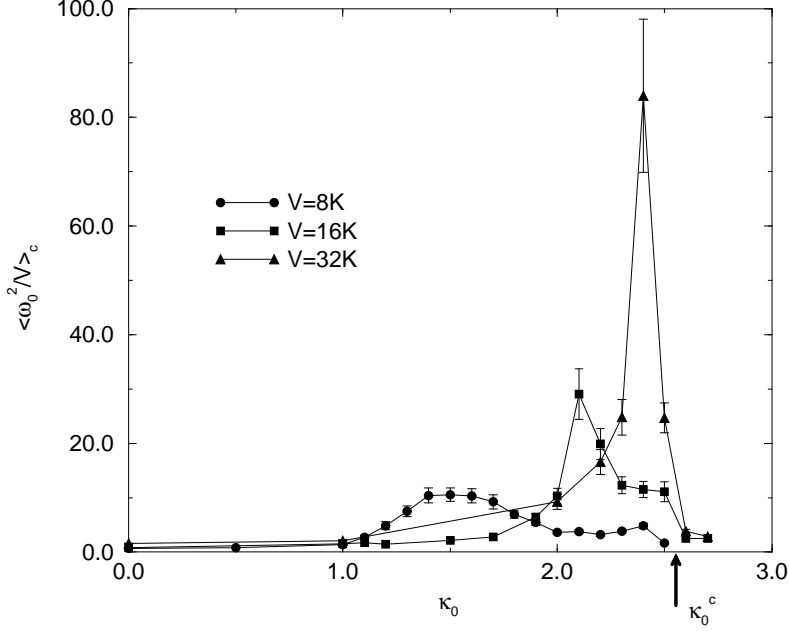


Figure 2: Fluctuations in singular vertex volume χ_0

To summarize, our study of the singular structure indicates that at finite volume there are two pseudo-critical couplings κ_0^1 and κ_0^2 associated to the creation of singular links and vertices respectively. These appear to lock into a single critical point κ_0^c as $V \rightarrow \infty^2$. Furthermore, the gradient of the $\langle \omega_0 \rangle$ curves in the transition region increases with volume V . This is consistent with a finite discontinuity of $\langle \omega_0 \rangle$ in the infinite volume limit. Indeed if we interpret $\langle \omega_0 \rangle / V$ as an order parameter then we can read off the order of the transition from the scaling of its corresponding susceptibility χ_0 . The numerical data is certainly consistent with a linear scaling of the peak in χ_0 with volume, characteristic of a first order phase transition.

If we run simulations close to κ_0^c for large volumes we see signs of metastability – the system tunnels back and forth between two distinct states – one is branched polymer-like and contains no singular vertex and the other contains one or more remnant singular vertices. This type of behavior has been seen before and is a strong indicator of a discontinuous phase transition.

The correlation between the action N_0 and singular vertex volume ω_0 can be seen easily in fig. 5 where time series of the two quantities are plotted. There

²Similar results were obtained independently by B. Petersson and J. Tabaczek [11]

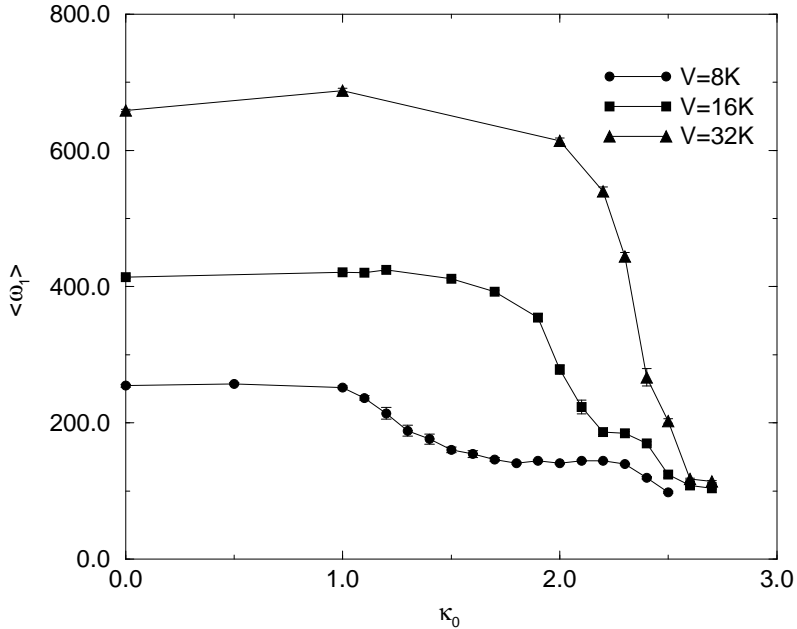


Figure 3: Singular link volume vs κ_0

is clearly a perfect (anti)correlation - fluctuations to larger vertex numbers are accompanied by precisely matching decreases in the singular vertex volume. This is yet another indicator that the physics of the phase transition corresponds exactly to the fluctuations in the singular structure.

It is possible to gain further insight into the nature of this transition by making a couple of assumptions. Consider the microcanonical partition function $Z_{MC}(V, N_0)$ gotten by fixing the number of vertices. Following [7] let us define a local entropy s_i associated with a vertex i . This is just the number of ways of gluing together the simplices in its local volume element – hence it is a function of that local volume $s_i = s_i(\omega_0(i))$. We will first assume that Z_{MC} can be approximated by enumerating all possible ways in which these local entropies can be assigned³. This is a drastic assumption but we are encouraged by the results of our simulations which support the notion that the transition is driven by fluctuations in the singular vertex structure. Secondly we will assume that for sufficiently small vertex density N_0/V a mean field approximation can be used in which the local entropies are treated as

³ In the light of the results derived in [11], we should probably regard this as an *effective* theory valid for understanding some of the properties of the phase transition – it seems that the leading behavior of the partition function can be derived from a partitioning of simplices amongst the (non-singular) $(d-2)$ -simplices – the effect of the singular structure being sub-leading.

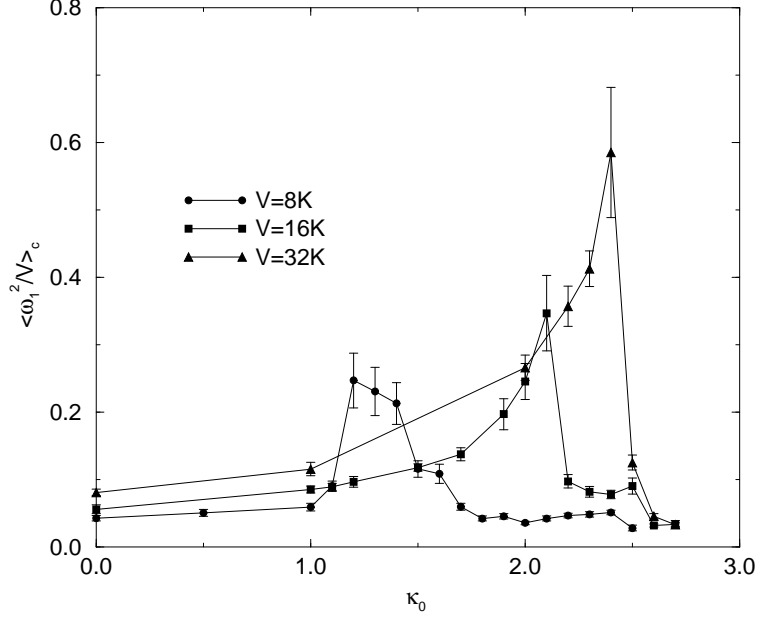


Figure 4: Fluctuations in singular link volume χ_1

independent. Thus we are led to an ansatz for the partition function of the form

$$Z_{MC}(V, N_0) = \sum_{\{\omega_0(i)\}} \prod_i^{N_0} s_i(\omega_0(i)) \delta\left(\sum_i \omega_0(i) - cV\right) \quad (3)$$

The final delta function reflects the fact that at least one global constraint restricts the local volumes $\omega_0(i)$ – that the sum of these volumes is just proportional to the volume V . (c the constant of proportionality is equal to five). As argued in [7] for $s_i(\omega_0(i))$ we should take the number of triangulations of the three sphere bounding the vertex i . The precise functional form of s_i is unknown but previous numerical simulations [12] and an analytic calculation of the exponential bound [13] lead to the form

$$s_i(n) \sim \exp(-an^\sigma) e^{bn} \quad (4)$$

The constant $\sigma \sim 0.6 - 7$. Using the results of [9] one can write the partition function of this model in the thermodynamic limit as

$$Z_{MC} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp((- \log \lambda + b) cV + \ln F(\lambda) N_0) \quad (5)$$

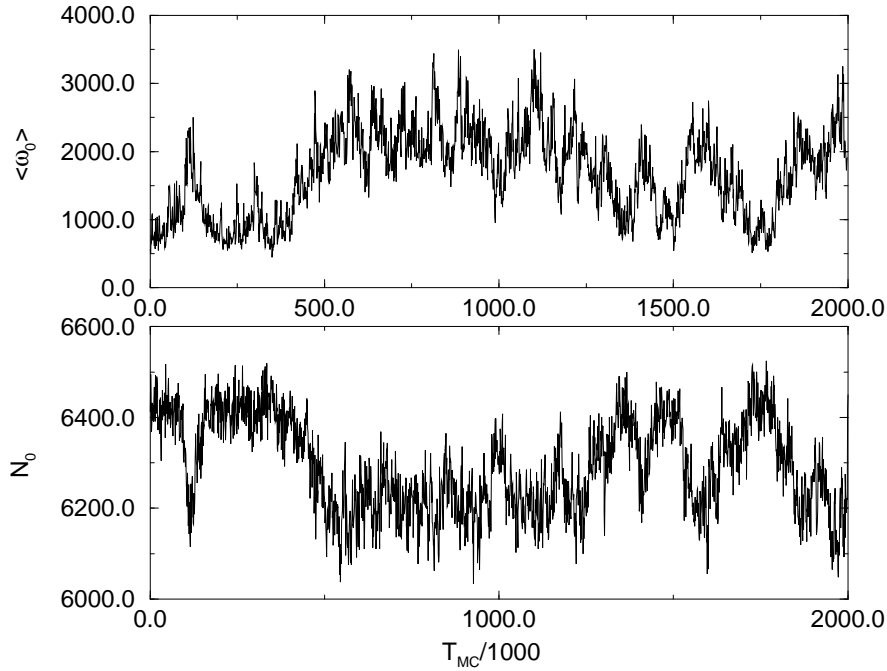


Figure 5: Correlation of vertex number N_0 with singular vertex volume

where the parameter λ is the solution of the equation

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda F'(\lambda)}{F(\lambda)} \quad (6)$$

and

$$F(\lambda) = \sum_{\omega} s'(\omega) \lambda^{\omega} \quad (7)$$

The prime indicates that the leading exponential piece in s_i has been trivially factored out (it can be seen in the leading term in eqn. 5) and so F depends only on the sub-exponential pieces in s_i .

The model exhibits a two phase structure; for densities $\rho = cV/N_0$ with $\rho > \rho_c = \frac{F'(1)}{F(1)}$ the parameter $\lambda = 1$ and the system is in a collapsed phase where vertices of small order behave independently and the global constraint is satisfied by a small number of vertices which are shared by a number of simplexes on the order of the volume. This regime is identified with the crumpled phase of the dynamical triangulation model. Conversely for $\rho < \rho_c$ the parameter λ varies between zero and one and the free energy varies continuously with ρ . The distribution of vertex orders then behaves as

$$p(n) \sim \omega(n) e^{-n \log \lambda} \quad (8)$$

This phase is then identified with the branched polymer phase in the dynamical triangulation model. As ρ (and hence N_0) is varied (by varying the coupling κ_0) the system moves between these two phases. This phase structure is seen for any value of the parameter $\sigma < 1$. Indeed any sub-exponential or power law behavior will suffice.

Our simulations are run in the canonical ensemble where a sum over vertices is taken

$$Z_C = \sum_{N_0} Z_{MC} \exp \kappa_0 N_0 \quad (9)$$

If we use the mean-field approximation for Z_{MC} this integration can be done [14]. The model again exhibits a two phase structure with a *first order* phase transition separating the crumpled phase from the branched polymer phase. This then is in agreement with the results of our simulations.

In our mean field arguments we have only considered the vertex sector of the model – clearly the links can be considered as possessing a local entropy too. In this case this entropy would be equal to the number of triangulations of the two-sphere dual to the link. Similar arguments would then lead to the prediction of a two phase structure for the links - a collapsed phase with singular links and a fluid phase in which the link distribution behaves exponentially with link local volume. The coupling κ_0 at which this transition occurred would seemingly be independent of the coupling at which singular vertices appear. Although our simulations are consistent with this scenario at small volume it appears that these two transition points merge in the infinite volume limit. Of course, the vertex and link sectors are not truly independent and it is presumably the presence of these residual constraints that is responsible for the coincidence of the two transitions.

In summary, we have reported numerical results which strongly support the idea that the phase transition observed in 4d simplicial gravity is associated with the creation of singular geometries. These singular structures, composed of a single singular link between two singular vertices, dominate at strong coupling. As the coupling $\frac{1}{\kappa_0}$ is decreased they eventually disappear. This process appears to be discontinuous and is the origin of the first order nature of the transition. Simple mean field arguments support these conclusions.

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